



# BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

*Providence, Rhode Island 02912*

*The John Hay Library*

January 31, 1994

Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

As I already mentioned in our telephone conversation, the copy of tables printed by Wm. Goddard in 1763 (Evans 9521) is not in our Broad-sides Collection. We own a table printed by Goddard January 1, 1764, and another, printed by Samuel Hall in Newport. I am enclosing reduced xerox copies of these two tables. Unfortunately the table printed by Goddard "A table to bring old tenor into lawful money, from six pence to ten thousand pounds" did not copy very well because of the darkened paper of the original. I trust it is legible enough for your purposes. You will also find xeroxed first pages from acts we have in our collection which pertain to taxation in Rhode Island during colonial times. I do not know if these are of any interest to you, but include them nevertheless for your information.

If I can be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact me any time. My phone number is (401) 863-1513.

Sincerely,

Rita H. Warnock  
Curator of Broad-sides

RHW/jkc  
Encls.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Rita H. Warnock, Curator  
John Carter Brown Library  
Brown University  
Providence, RI 02912

February 7, 1994

Dear Ms. Warnock:

You have been very cooperative in my paper money research. I sincerely thank you. The mystery has been solved as to Goddard 1763 (Evans 9521) by a comment on the micro card in entry 9521 with the broadside which states that the Evans entry was prepared erroneously from an advertisement and that the correct printer is Samuel Hall not Goddard and the city was Newport and not Providence. There was I believe confusion between the 1763 and 1764 broadsides. You are not missing any such item fortunately.

I am sending some detail on the 1764 broadside to those interested in English halfpence circulating in America. This was a triple serendipity bonus just as the location of your 1764 broadside came to light because I was reading a book on early American typefounding.

Would you send me another photocopy or two of the 1764 broadside as I cannot duplicate what you sent but can easily read it.

I need a little time to study information on the Acts you sent to see if there is something I did not find in researching for my book.

I am sending you a copy of my Early Paper Money of America for your library division in appreciation of what you are doing for me.

Incidentally we have had for about 50 years in our collection a printed Rhode Island broadside of the Declaration of Independence with the Rhode Island General Assembly approval below the primary text. It has written on the back for the Town Clerk of Warwick. I presume you have one, even though they are probably rarer than the Philadelphia printing.

With much appreciation,



Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dr. Philip Mossman  
36 Griffin Ave  
Hampden, ME 04444

February 7, 1994

Dear Phil:

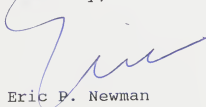
I hit a jackpot by triple serendipity.

I was looking through a book on American Typefounders and saw a mention of a paper money exchange table as an example of 1763 printing. I wrote you. I tried to get a copy of the money table from the only source mentioned in Evans (Brown University) which could not find it. They sent me instead a 1764 table which they found. In the 1764 table was a separate halfpenny calculating table.

That is triple serendipity for copper research (1) typefounding produces evidence of 1763 paper broadside (2) broadside cannot be located by library and library sends

"unknown" 1764 paper money table instead (3) 1764 broadside includes a detailed halfpence table which 1763 table does not have. Is the halfpence table important enough to publish in EAC or Colonial Newsletter ?

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

P.S. I have now learned that the 1763 broadside in Evans is listed in error as it has the wrong city and wrong printer. I have a copy of it now.

36 Griffin Avenue  
Hampden, Maine 04444-1009  
February 15, 1994

Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman,

Thanks so much for the letter of February 7th. Frankly you had me worried when you said you had discovered a new broadside. I feared that you might have found evidence that 18 halfpence were not equal to a colonial shilling. (It was at this point of my letter writing that you phoned me.)

Letter resumed. I had never seen the long schedule from 1d. to 12d. and I think this is worth publishing. I'm sure Jim Spilman would appreciate the contribution since he is getting a bit discouraged with the paucity of material that is being contributed. Everything he receives he passes onto Hodder, Trudgen, and myself for comment. Sometimes it is a subject with which I'm very familiar.

In that regard, he did get a letter from a Canadian patron who had found two entries in the Quebec Gazette of 1765 and 1767 listing two proposed colonial coinages from the Tower Mint of which I never heard. One was for silver threepence and the second for coppers for New York. On Saturday I'm going to search the New York newspaper archives at the University of Maine to see what those papers had to say about it.

Continued Monday, February 21, 1994, after my afternoon at the library: I found that two N.Y. papers mentioned the 1767 proposal for coppers for New York from the Tower Mint. They copied the same news release from London which was repeated in Canada in the Quebec Gazette. This idea obviously never got off the ground since nothing more is ever heard about it again. I found nothing about the 1765 silver threepence venture.

While reading the old papers at the University, I went back to 1749 and 1750 to see what was said about the Mermaid. The account of its arrival and its cargo were reported in the September 25, 1749 Boston papers. Of great interest, there was a brief editorial comment in The Boston Evening Post of Monday, January 22, 1750, thanking a prominent citizen for providing a useful table which assisted with the conversion of coppers into Lawful money. I searched all the previous editions and was disappointed not to have found the table in that paper. Therefore, there must be another broadside of that period with such a table. I was hoping to surprise you with yet another find, but, alas, not. I'll look again since those papers are difficult to read and sometimes things are seen on a second glance.

Spring has actually arrived! It has been up to 50 F. and the snow is melting. This weekend, we are promised another taste of zero weather. My wife is currently in St. Peterberg visiting our new little Eric while I'm home with the dog and cat. This letter has been a bit delayed because of the Olympics.

Hope all is well with you and yours. I'll keep you posted on any new discoveries at this end. I just realized that I have another Bordley article that I've been transcribing for you but never finished. The original is too poor to photocopy. I lost the first part of my transcription on some computer disk and so must start again.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Philip". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. James Spillman  
The Colonail Newsletter Foundation, Inc.  
4007 Medford Drive, SE  
Huntsville, AL 35815-4411

February 16, 1994

Dear Jim:

In making out the tax return for my foundation for Fiscal '93, I do not find any donation to you and wonder whether I sent in any payment at all. Will you be nice enough to tell me.

I found what I consider a very unusual table relating to copper half pence. I have never seen anything like this before and Mossman agrees. I am enclosing a memo. If you want to publish this I will write a little blurb to go along with it. It is particularly unusual because no farthings are included in the table, only in the exchange value wording.

My kindest regards.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman



# BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

*Providence, Rhode Island 02912*

*The John Hay Library*

February 22, 1994

Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

How very kind of you to present us with the bicentennial edition of your work "The Early Paper Money of America". It is a fascinating work and a most welcome addition to the holdings of the John Hay Library. Thank you very much.

I am glad you were able to dissipate the existing confusion in regard to the 1763 (January 1, 1764) table of value of lawful money printed by Goddard in Providence, and the 1764 table printed by Hall in Newport. Your discovery must give you a feeling of great satisfaction. Congratulations.

You probably already have noticed that your letter to me was sent to the John Carter Brown Library instead of the John Hay Library where our Broadside Collection is. The John Hay Library is the Special Collection Library of Brown's library system and administratively not connected with the John Carter Brown Library. My lengthy explanation only to make sure that you mention the right library when you contact your colleagues interested in English halfpence circulating in America.

I am enclosing two xeroxed copies of the 1764 broadside. If you need any more, please let me know.

With many thanks.

Best regards,

Rita H. Warnock  
Curator of Broadside

RHW/jkc  
Encls.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

*6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105*

Dr. Philip Mossman  
36 Griffin Ave  
Hampden, ME 04444-1009

February 28, 1994

Dear Phil:

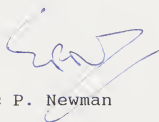
Your February 15, 1994 letter is much appreciated. The proposed coinage of copper for New York is new to me. Thanks for sharing it.

My Rhode Island find is not as exciting to me as I first thought. I checked the January 1, 1749/50 broadside of Rogers & Fowle in Boston and found the same data generally - also another in the Boston pocket pamphlet of the same period (photocopies enclosed). Neither is a separate table for copper, merely added to other coins. What they do prove is that farthings were not enough in circulation to merit mention more than incidentally (in two places). It is also interesting that when sterling is 4s 7½d to the dollar the copper halfpence do not seem to be recalculated for a payment.

I submitted the Rhode Island item to Jim and if he is interested I will write a little blurb to explain it. I'll point out the lack of farthings and the separate table exclusively for coppers.

Bring on the Bordley. We are going to Costa Rica shortly to see butterflies, birds and people.

Thanks again,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Eric P. Newman

enclosures



36 Griffin Avenue  
Hampden, Maine 04444  
March 6, 1994

Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis , MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman,

Thanks so much for your recent letter and the enclosures. In reflecting about the broadside of March 31. 1750, the inclusion of the halfpence table could well have been prompted by the fact that people now had a surplus of regal halfpence and farthings and may not have been familiar with their exchange rate. I can't read all the paragraph pertaining to the coppers, but that is my sense of it.

Enclosed is my translation from the newspaper of Bordley's first draft of his essay "On Monies." The one is his pamphlet has been changed to a certain extent but the general idea is the same. Some of the original article is almost quoted verbatim with occasional words altered. I hope you find it interesting.

Have fun in Costa Rica. Best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. Newman", written over a large, loopy, heart-shaped flourish.

The Pennsylvania Mercury, and Universal Advertiser  
Saturday, June 27, 1789, #410  
printed by Daniel Humphries, near the draw bridge.

On the COIN of the United States.

If the unit dollar was made worth exactly 100 times of the value of English halfpence, it would then be worth 50d. sterling - and sterling standard is, according to Sir Isaac Newton (master of the mint, in 1716) the standard of England, France, Holland, and Spain; which I therefore call the commercial standard, or the standard of the commercial countries, which ought to be observed by us who are to chiefly trade with them. Our Congress dollar is more of alloy than the commercial standard, the gold has the same alloy; yet one dollar has so little more of alloy than sterling, that it is of less consequence than the former deviation in the cent weighing but 157<sup>o</sup> gr. of copper, when the English halfpence is 166 grains of copper if one cent, was one hundred and sixty-six grains, it would be equal to the English halfpence; and then one hundred cents or halfpence making a dollar, would give it the sterling value of fifty d. (or one hundred cents or halfpence.) The division into of tenths of account and coin is wonderfully convenient. How easy to multiply & divide 16849 cents by dots alone - the dots reduces it to dimes and cents - another dot to dollars, &c. thus: 16.8.4.9 are equal, dollars etc.

The coin of the United States reduced into sterling, (which is the standard of fineness of the great commercial nations, France, Britain, and Holland, with whom we must trade) would stand thus;

Same chart as on page one of the pamphlet

But money of account may be kept in only one column, that is in cents or mills; which are incidently thrown into other denominations by the simple application of dots, thus: - You receive three eagles, nine dollars, seven cents: Enter those figures in your book without any dots, when they will be read 3907 cents, the cipher filling the place of dimes: or read it three eagles, nine dollars, seven cents; or thirty dollars seven cents.

Mills, cents and dimes in columns never have more than one figure in the line; for, as often they amount to ten, the tens are carried forward and the units are placed in the column. The above table is of a dollar of 50d. although we are to have dollars coined that are fractional respecting both English and French monies; 52d. 64 - 100ths do not answer exactly to livres, and less to sterling pence or shillings.

The Congress division of monies being in an exact decimal method admits of multiplication & division by only placing dots or taking them away. It is the most certain and easy way of reduction, both for the learned and unlearned. Those who can but read figures by themselves may of the simple application of dots for throwing Congress money from mills or cents into dollars, dimes and cents or into eagles, dollars, dimes, cents and mills, thus: 14689 cents are changed into the highest denominations, by dots: a dot on the left of a units place gives dimes and cents, 1468.9: another dot on the left of the tens place gives, dollars, dimes and cents 146.8.9. If eagles are to be paid another dot on the left of the hundreds place gives eagle, dollars, dimes and cents 14.6.8.9. - these are again thrown into money

of account by writing or reading the figures without the dot for the eagles, 146.8.9: or if your accounts are kept only in one column, of cents, omit all the dots, 14689. - interest and commission, how easily reckoned! - five per cent. on the above sum of 146.8.9. or 14689, amounts to 7 dol. 3 di. 4 cent. 45-100.

The convenience would be great in having the unit dollar at the value of 50d. exactly: a cent would then be a halfpenny sterling - if the dollar be worth more or less than 50d. equal to 100 cents, it will, without necessity, make fractions that will be inconvenient in exchanging. The present declared dollar is worth 52d. 64/100 of a penny sterling. The value of gold and silver coins is only to the value of the fine metal. Alloy is used only for the purpose of hardening them, and it is of very minute value when separated; and otherwise it is a disgrace to those precious metals. The Congress dollar contains 375 64/100 grains of fine silver, and 34 15/100 of copper. The only standard Spanish dollar discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, is the old pillar piece of eight, which contains of fine silver 385 74/100, and of alloy 31 275/1000, worth exactly 53d. 87/100, which pass currently for 54d. - a dollar of 358.1 grain fine & 29 35/1000 alloy, would be of exactly the same standard fineness, and worth 54d. exactly, and divides into tens, in even numbers, without deviating from well known monies of the foreigners, great in commerce, with whom we must have commerce even against prejudices. - The dollar of 52d. 64/100 agrees, nearly, with the livre; 5 of them making such a dollar within 14/100 and a dollar of 50d. agrees exactly with pence sterling; which again exactly agrees with cents: for 50d. being a dollar, 100 cents at 50d. the one attends money that is permanent, never varying, - the other regards money that is less fixed. Monies that are the least fixed, are the most suitable to gamblers and sharpers; such two are coins of inferior fineness to the standard of the great commercial nations; be it even ever so small, it stamps a stigma of it; clipt coins are also the best creatures of those sharpers.

The debts and contracts among some millions of people of the United States at present, generally, stand stated in sterling money, or in the current monies of the respective states, under the denomination of pounds, shillings, and pence: some however are in dollars, - Spanish pieces of eight at the value of 54d. sterling. Many millions of accounts of those debts are, henceforward, to be reduced by those denominations to Congress dollars, dimes and cents, so as to preserve the value of the debts. How is this task to be done? - will it be as readily performed as if the Congress dollars were of the exact value of 50d. and the cent the exact value of a halfpenny sterling?

Our citizens well know what pence sterling are - that 54 of them are equal to a Spanish piece of eight, and 108 half pence are also of that value; and the people of every state know the par of exchange between the dollar in sterling and in the currency of the state, - that the dollar of 54d. sterling is, in the middle states, equal to 90d. currency, &c. - So that if the Congress dollar was worth exactly 50d. sterling, its cents would be equal to halfpence; and all sterling debt thrown into halfpence are at once turned into Congress money. An instance: that sum contains 13040d., or 26080 halfpence, that is cents; which by dots are thrown into 260. do. 8. di. 0. c. - If a debt is in currency, 190 lls. 1d., of the United States, 7s. 6d. the Spanish dollar, then by first reducing into halfpence, and subtracting 2-5ths, you have 26080 cents; i.e. 260 dol. 8 di. 0 c. equal to 190 lls. 1d.

currency. There may be clearer and more concise methods but, this is noted off hand.

It is not surprising that objections should be made, by simple people, to the change of terms from pounds, s. d. to dol. dimes, cents - But, assuredly, the division into tenths (with those new terms) are presently becoming familiar, and are the most excellent, above those of all nations, for ready and correct reckoning, to the unlearned as well as the learned. It is the most natural and harmonious division ever discovered. Some object to the columns of money of account require that separating dol. dis. cent.; that inconvenience will flow from the use of three columns, they are at present using only two, for dollars and ninetieths; but, three columns have been used in the pounds, shillings and pence - However, the Congress money admits of those people, and all others, pleasing themselves by a choice of columns from four or five down to one; of which here are following specimens;

Same chart in text on page 4 of pamphlet

How plain and simple &c.

The eagle containing ten dollars of 50d. (?) is worth two guineas, French or (???) - English guinea currently at 21s. is worth 20s. 8d. or 10d. according to Sir Isaac Newton who by the (??) the fineness of French, English, (??) money is (?) so nearly alike, that he (??) same in them all, in standard goodness. Therefore sterling is the standard of the monies of the great commercial nations, and ought to be equal most exactly, by the monies of the state.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. James Spillman  
The Colonail Newsletter Foundation, Inc.  
4007 Medford Drive, SE  
Huntsville, AL 35815-4411

February 16, 1994

Dear Jim:

In making out the tax return for my foundation for Fiscal '93, I do not find any donation to you and wonder whether I sent in any payment at all. Will you be nice enough to tell me.

I found what I consider a very unusual table relating to copper half pence. I have never seen anything like this before and Mossman agrees. I am enclosing a memo. If you want to publish this I will write a little blurb to go along with it. It is particularly unusual because no farthings are included in the table, only in the exchange value wording.

My kindest regards.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

Eric: According to our records we did NOT receive a donation from you for 1993.

I would sincerely appreciate receiving your "blurb" regarding the copper half-pence table.

Xerox of Vermont Note  
of 1781 arrived ok!

Thanks,



Sorry for the delay!

The Colonial Newsletter Foundation  
P.O.Box 4411  
Huntsville, AL 35815

Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63105

Date: 29 March 1994

Dear Patron:

We are using this method of reply to your recent letter in order to speed up our response which has, because of unbelievable delays in the deliver of U. S. Mail to our area, been delayed an unreasonable time. Deliveries of First Class Mail appear to require from one week to six weeks to reach us!

At the lower edge of this note is a tabulation of statistics regarding your letter. It appears that the U. S. Postal System is in a state of collapse!

Please see the attachment.

Thank you!

JCS

Your letter    Dated:    16 FEB, 1994  
                  Postmarked:    16 FEB, 1994  
                  Delivered to CNL:    24 MARCH 1994

=====

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER FOUNDATION, Inc.

=====

(205) 881-0670

P.O.Box 4411  
Huntsville, Alabama 35813

April 2, 1994

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63105

Hi Eric,

My travel plans have firmed up and I will return to Huntsville on April 28th, so if you will, please, plan to ship the coins by Registered mail so that they will arrive here about that time (April 28th). I anticipate that Registered mail will arrive on normal schedule, but these days with all the delays, who knows.

Please mail them to the P.O.Box 4411 address. They will hold them for me if I am not here.

What I need, I believe, are the Betts #7 -- the Vlack 864-16 -- and, if you could, your Connecticut 4.2-F.6 of 1785. I especially need the latter in order to make a FilmPrint image for comparison purposes.

Many thanks also for the Vermont \$10.00 note Xerox. You probably still have the Xerox of Sandy's note that I sent to you, the composite. Can you identify the piece that makes up the left (front) border? (Note the reverse markings). I have not been able to identify any other notes that use that woodcut (or engraving) and am very curious about it. I made up a set of transparencies of all the notes in that series and have been comparing the various segments one with another. I will send you a set of these when I return -- they show some interesting things, nothing really unusual except one wonders why they did them as they did. More about that later.

I am also looking forward to receiving a copy of the Broadside and your blurb to go with it. Can the Broadside be reduced in size to fit on a standard CNL 8.5" X 11" page? Either by direct (Xerox) reduction or from 4"x 5" film. Phil Mossman told me that he believed it would be of great interest to CNL Patrons.

Many thanks --

Best regards,  
THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER



James C. Spilman

Dr. Philip Mossman  
36 Griffin Ave  
Hampden, ME 04444-1009

April 26, 1994

Dear Phil:

Here are a bunch of exchange table photocopies. Perhaps I sent you some of them before. I do hope they suit your purposes.

I also enclose a portion of the TEXT of the 1750 broadside I have as it relates to halfpence particularly. I will publish it in CNL.

It is a pleasure to be of help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eric", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Eric P. Newman

enclosures



=====

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER FOUNDATION, Inc.

=====

(205) 881-8678

P.O.Box 4411  
Huntsville, Alabama 35815  
June 7, 1994

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63105

Hi Eric,

Sorry that I missed your recent telephone call - we were away on another trip following our Australia/NewZealand experience, which was wonderful!

Evidently you were unable to ship the coinage items during the time slot that I outlined in my letter of April 2, 1994, so here is my current schedule: We will be in Alaska with two grandchildren and parents until June 20. Then we will be in Huntsville until July 17th, gone for a week and then return on July 23rd. So - - it would be possible for me to do the photography anytime between June 20 and July 16. (Or after July 23rd.)

What I need at this point in time are:

- (1) Connecticut 4.2-F.6 of 1785
- (2) Betts #7
- (3) Vlack 86A-16
- (4) The William Goddard broadside and your "blurb" to accompany it. I would like to include a reduced size version of the entire broadside in CNL.

Many thanks also for your contribution to CNL for years 1993 & 1994. I will be sending out a "contribution statement" of somesort later this year, probably in December, in accordance with the new IRS rulings now that cancelled checks are no longer sufficient evidence for contributions to non-profit organizations!

Best regards,  
THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER



James C. Spilman



June 8, 1994

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric,

I returned last week from 17 days in the UK. The weather was cold and rainy, but it was an extremely interesting trip. The last four days were spent at the Royal Mint in Wales. Graham Dyer and I have reactivated our collaboration and really accomplished a great deal in the short time we had together. We rewrote papers on the Vigo coinage of Queen Anne and on the punches of Charles II and the structure of the Royal Mint die collection. We also wrote outlines for several papers and planned new research projects. One you will be interested in involves a question you once posed to me, whether the edge marking on coins struck without a collar was rolled onto the edges of blanks before striking, or instead onto the edges of coins after they had received the impressions of the dies in a screw press. There are several contemporary references that state that the edge-marking came last, and these cannot be ignored. There are practical reasons for edge-marking first, and it will probably turn out that it was done both ways.

I was in London for 12 days, engaging in various numismatic activities, including attending a two-day symposium on bank notes at the British Museum. It wasn't fantastically interesting but it was certainly pleasant to renew old friendships at the meeting, at various dealers, and in the BM's Department of Coins and Medals. Marion Archibald was still reminiscing about her visit to St. Louis many years ago and the kindness and hospitality with which Mrs. Newman and you welcomed her.

One morning I walked from Bloomsbury to the Guildhall where I spent about three hours pouring through 1760's newspapers looking for your quotations from *Quebec Gazette*. I looked through all four of the London newspapers of the period held there: *The London Gazette*, *The St. James's Chronicle* and *General Evening Post*, *The London Chronicle*, and *Lloyd's Evening Post* and *British Chronicle*.

My only success was in *The St. James's Chronicle or the British Evening Post*, #636, Saturday, March 30 to Tuesday, April 2, 1765: "Some thousand-pounds sterling value in silver three-penny pieces are soon to be coined in the Mint, for the use of the American colonies, to supply the Place of Copper Money in Small Change, which the People there have long complained of." This matches perfectly the *Quebec Gazette* quote from No. 51, June 6,

1765 (dateline London April 1, 1765).

Despite my reading the newspapers for a week on either side of the quoted London dateline, I was unable to find the other two: 1. *Quebec Gazette*, No. 114, March 9, 1767 (dateline London, October 24, 1766): "In a few days will begin to be struck at the Tower, Fifty Tons of Half-Pence, for the use of the City and Colony of New York." 2. *Quebec Gazette*, No. 125, May 21, 1767 (dateline London February 20, 1767): "It is said a scheme is under consideration for introducing the currency of English Bank Notes, not to exceed Five Pounds each, in the American Colonies." It was frustrating not to be able to find these, but it was not for want of effort.

I did run into one other quotation that might be of interest if it is not already familiar to you. *Lloyd's Evening Post*, vol. XX, No. 1501, Wed., Feb. 18 to Fri. Feb. 20, 1767: "From the New York Gazette, New London, Dec. 29: 'The legislature of Rhode Island have passed an Act, making it death for any person to counterfeit any British or foreign coin, or to pass the same, knowing it to be such. And that no part or cut piece of any coined money shall be uttered, passed, received, or taken in payment, by any person, under the penalty of ten times the sum for which such piece of money shall have been passed or received.'"

I did find numbers, or at least weights, for farthings and halfpennies struck in the 18th century, and enclose my notes, taken from the Dyer, Gaspar chapter in *A New History of the Royal Mint*, Cambridge, 1992. By weight or face value it works out to about 15:1 halfpennies to farthings in the period 1729 to 1754, and 6:1 in the period 1762 to 1775. By numbers of coins those ratios drop to 7.5:1 and  $\frac{2}{3}$ :1, respectively.

I hope that this information is of some use to you. With warmest regards I remain,

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'P. Gaspar', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Peter Gaspar

# Coinage of Copper Coins

28 lb = 1 qr  
4 qr = 1 cwt = 112 lb  
20 cwt = 1 ton = 2240 lb

Farthings

Halfpennies

|      | Farthings    |              |         | Halfpennies |        |          |
|------|--------------|--------------|---------|-------------|--------|----------|
|      | 1 ton        | 15 cwt       | 2 qr    | 8 tons      | 15 cwt | 2 qr     |
| 1729 |              |              |         |             |        |          |
| 1730 | 1            |              |         | 28          | 14     | 2 qr     |
| 1731 | 1            | 10           |         | 29          | 9      |          |
| 1732 | 1            | 19           |         | 26          | 15     |          |
| 1733 | <del>5</del> | <del>1</del> |         | 24          | 8      |          |
| 1734 | 2            | 8            |         | 48          | 5      |          |
| 1735 | 3            | 19           |         | 43          | 14     | 2        |
| 1736 | 6            | 6            |         | 34          | 5      | 2        |
| 1737 | 4            |              |         | 22          | 5      |          |
| 1738 | —            |              |         | 24          | 8      |          |
| 1739 | 4            | 3            |         | 40          | 8      |          |
| 1740 | —            |              |         | 42          | 6      |          |
| 1741 | 1            | —            |         | 7           | 12     |          |
| 1742 | —            |              |         | 8           | 17     |          |
| 1743 | —            |              |         | 36          | 6      |          |
| 1744 | 3            | 6            |         | 24          | 13     |          |
| 1745 |              | 1            |         | 30          | 17     |          |
| 1746 | 4            | 12           | 1 14 lb | 30          | 5      | 2 14 lb  |
| 1747 | —            |              |         | 42          | 16     |          |
| 1748 | —            |              |         | 28          | 10     |          |
| 1749 | 4            | 11           |         | 38          | 3      |          |
| 1750 | 2            | 14           |         | 19          | 13     | 2        |
| 1751 | —            |              |         | 32          | 4      | 2        |
| 1752 | —            |              |         | 37          | 18     | 2        |
| 1753 | —            |              |         | 40          | 6      |          |
| 1754 | 1            | 19           |         | 17          | 14     | 3 25 1/2 |

total  
1729-54

49 tons 4 cwt 3 qr 14 lb

769 tons 10 cwt 2 qr 11 1/2 lb

# Farthings

# Halfpennies

|        |         |       |      |
|--------|---------|-------|------|
| 1762   | 10 tons | 8 cwt | 2 qr |
| 1763   | 7       | 5     | 3    |
| 1764-9 |         | —     |      |
| 1770   |         | —     |      |
| 1771   |         | 7     |      |
| 1772   |         | —     |      |
| 1773   | 9       | 17    |      |
| 1774   | 2       | 10    |      |
| 1775   | 2       | 15    |      |

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| —       |        |
| —       |        |
| —       |        |
| 9 tons  |        |
| 55      |        |
| 50 tons | 10 cwt |
| 39      | 13     |
| 24      |        |
| 22      | 16     |

Total

1762-1775 33 tons 3 cwt 1 qr 200 tons 19 cwt

Source: PRO Mint 8/15-16, 8/18-20

Quoted by G.P. Dyer and P.P. Gaspar,

A New History of the Royal Mint, C.E. Challis, Ed.,  
pp. 435, 436

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

CERTIFIED MAIL

June 20, 1994

Mr. James C. Spilman  
THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER  
P.O. Box 4411  
Huntsville, AL 35815

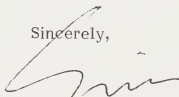
Dear Jim:

I am delighted to cooperate with you in accordance with your letter of June 7, 1994 and hope I can find you at your base instead of your wandering all over the world.

You asked for four items (really five). The Connecticut African Head Copper has a long history written on the enclosed sheet. I do not have sufficient records to determine whether its reverse is F.4 or F.6. The die variety on the edge is painted so beautifully I do not understand how Hall did it. I look forward to being enlightened as to what the reverse variety really is, and if you have pictures of the other variety, I would appreciate it.

The second and third items in your letter are enclosed also. The fourth item in your letter is a problem because the photocopy is so poor and the item is so large and in such non-contrasting condition, that the photocopy is not worthwhile to send as it can't be read if reduced, and can barely be read not reduced. In my article which I will send in due course, I will give the important detail from the broadside. You realize of course that the broadside is not owned by us and is in one of the libraries at Brown University. I found it by serendipity. Please return these three coins and if you make pictures of them, please send us a copy for our file. If you think it is desirable to use a harmless liquid to clean any surface dirt off the coins, you may do so, but I don't think they have been looked at by more than about five people in 50 years and my fingerprints are probably all over them.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

James C. Spilman  
Colonial Newsletter Foundation  
P.O. Box 4411  
Huntsville, AL 35815

July 20, 1994

Dear Jim:

I am glad you have some puzzles to work on arising out of the coins I sent you for study. I don't believe I have a copy of the "Dossier" of Ned's on Connecticut counterfeits and it is easier for you to send me a copy than for me to go mining in my very old files. It is not in the Connecticut pamphlet section of my library.

The 4" X 5" negatives at ANS showing these coins was for a project I was working on long ago. They are my coins. I urged Buttrey at Yale to get their items to be photographed at that time.

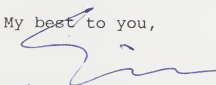
As to 2.3 - T, I do not have it and never did. What Ford may have in this area I do not know. There is confusion which Jeff Rock tried to straighten out, but apparently had trouble with.

As to 16 - 86A - CT (Vlack 1974 plates) I do not have it if it is not what I already sent you. Perhaps there is a mixup of obverse and reverse pictures to create non existant combinations. Even Crosby had this problem.

Some miserable photocopies of the broadside are enclosed for you to revitalize. Please send me a couple of your final product.

I do appreciate all of your devoted attention to these matters. There have been years of guessing for you to clarify.

My best to you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Eric P. Newman

=====

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER FOUNDATION, Inc.

=====

(205) 881-8678

=====

P.O.Box 4411  
Huntsville, AL 35815

e-mail INTERNET:75021.172@compuserve.com

February 1, 1995

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric,

CNL-100 is coming! It is, I believe, a remarkable accomplishment that The Colonial Newsletter has survived for 35 years and will publish its 100th issue sometime during the later half of 1995. Most other publications that have attempted to represent the Early American or "Colonial" aspect of numismatics have died an untimely death, but with the financial and editorial help of many of our early "long time" Patrons, we have survived! Thank you.

Accordingly, I am sending this invitation to a selected list of our long time Patrons -- and you are included -- with a special request that you prepare a short article on some aspect of Early American "Colonial" Numismatics for publication in CNL-100. This can be anything from a simple Technical Note to a major article. In addition, if you wish to include some message of "congratulations" or some such foolishness, I plan to consolidate such messages into a single feature "sidebar" so that they will appear in a single location in the issue.

The ABSOLUTE DEADLINE for this material is June 30, 1995. (But the earlier the better!) Please submit your material, with glossy photographic illustrations if applicable, in cleanly typed double spaced format, or better yet on computer disk (PC or Mac) together with a hard copy printout.

For my planning purposes, I will appreciate a short note from each of you advising me if you can prepare a paper, and the title and, perhaps, a short summary of the anticipated content. Also, please advise me if you cannot participate.

Thank you, for this, and for all your help over the years.

With best regards,  
THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER



James C. Spilman



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

*6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105*

James C. Spilman  
P.O. Box 4411  
Huntsville, AL 35815

February 6, 1995

Dear Jim:

Congratulations on reaching a special 100th celebration of CNL.

Be sure to have Al Hoch say something about his early work on it.

I have three items I can write up. One is to rebut some of Michael Hodder's Nova Constellatio comments in a very recent CNL. Another is on the unpublished halfpence table I located and about which I believe Phil Mossman wrote you. The third is an unpublished proposition of 1786-7 to make American copper coins in Sweden. I think I'll choose the second one.

Thank you for asking me.

I wonder if CNL is going to be substantially affected by the C4 newsletter (now a magazine). I am amazed at the complex royalties.

My best,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Eric P. Newman

=====

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER FOUNDATION, Inc.

=====

(205) 881-8678

P.O.Box 4411

Huntsville, AL 35815

e-mail INTERNET:75021.172@compuserve.com

June 1, 1995

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Patron,

CNL-100 is getting closer! Please remember that the absolute deadline is June 30, 1995.

We are sending this letter to everyone who received our original invitation letter dated February 1, 1995. To those of you who have declined - thank you for writing. To those of you who have not responded, this is your last opportunity. And to those of you who have agreed to provide an article or other comment for publication, please be sure to furnish your final copy, including any illustrations, photographs, or whatever, by the deadline.

And once again - - thank you for this, and for all of your help and support over the years.

With best regards,  
THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER



James C. Spilman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

*6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105*

Jim Spilman  
4007 Medford Drive SE  
Huntsville, AL 35802

June 5, 1995

Dear Jim:

Several weeks ago I mailed you my little article for your 100th issue. When I spoke to you friday you had not received it. It was addressed to your P.O. box. Another copy is enclosed.

My best,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Eric P. Newman', with a stylized, wavy line for the last name.

Eric P. Newman

P.S. Other items recently mailed to your P.O. box are enclosed again.

=====

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER FOUNDATION, Inc. (205) 881-8678

=====

4007 Medford Drive, SE  
Huntsville, AL 35802

e-mail INTERNET:75021.172@compuserve.com OR JCSatCNL@aol.com

June 15, 1995

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
6450 Cecil Avenue  
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Patron,

The FINAL CNL-100 DEADLINE for manuscripts is June 30, 1995!

Our original invitation to provide papers was sent to 20 long time CNL Patrons. Those who have already submitted inputs to us are (1) John Adams, (2) Jeff Rock, (3) Eric Newman, (4) Dave Bowers, (5) Herb Silberman and (6) Sandy Partridge.

Other papers promised but not yet received are (7) Ray Williamson, (8) David Gladfelter, (9) Ken Bressett, and (10) George Perkins.

In addition, papers are anticipated from Gary Trudgen, Mike Hodder, Phil Mossman, John Kleeberg, another from Jeff Rock, and possibly one from ye Editor if he can find the time to accomplish the work in addition to everything else that is underway.

Some of you have declined, and we have received no reply from several others. So -- IT IS NOT TOO LATE to participate or to change your mind! To help speed up our communications, please use ye Editor's home address as shown in the letterhead, OR e-mail.

And once again -- thank you for this, and for all of your help and support over the years. Please do not be offended by ye Editor's use of this form letter to help keep things on track. It is the ONLY way that he can accomplish a lot of work within a very small amount of available "spare time". Several of you WILL receive personal letters to assist in finalizing your individual papers (clarifications, illustrations, side bars, & etc.) if necessary.

Eric: As of this date I have received from you

- (1) Two letters re CNL-99 which I have forwarded
- (2) Your 1764 Broadside manuscript
- (3) Photocopy of 1961 check to AlHoch for CNL.

Thanks.

With best regards,  
THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

  
James C. Spilman



**American Numismatic**  
A S S O C I A T I O N

Kenneth Bressett  
President ANA  
P.O. Box 60145  
Colorado Springs, CO 80960-0145  
Telephone: 719/579-8217  
Fax: 719/579-8012  
e-mail: Bressett@csdco.com

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Eric P. Newman  
FROM: Ken Bressett  
DATE: October 2, 1995  
SUBJECT: "CNL 100"

I finally got a chance to read all of the latest CNL. It is great. We can all be proud of that organization.

Congratulations on your fine article. I enjoyed it, and all of the research work that obviously went into it. Fit in well with the other articles on the same topic.

I told David Gladfelter that I would be happy to contribute to whatever kind of tribute he could arrange for Jim Spilman in recognition of his many years of service to CNL. He is working on a bound edition or something.

All is well here. Hope that you are also. We leave for New England next week to see Mother and all the pretty trees.